dec., dec., dec.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

yesterday morning from Bremen and Southampton. The H. brings two hundred and thirty passengers, and a full argo of German, French, and English goods. Among the passengers by the Hermann are Signor Centuri, an eminent Italian singer (baritone), engaged by M. Maretzek, for his opera troupe; J. Hanriques, Esq., tate United States consul at Australia, and Jno. Bryce, bearer of

The steamer Niagara arrived at Boston yesterday morning, at about one o'clock. Her mails were despatched in the morning train, and reached this city at six o'clock last evening.

Our London Correspondence.

LOSSON. May 24, 1854.

Sir Charles Napier's Operations in the Baltic—The Secret for Charles Napier's Operations in the Battle—The Secret Instructions of Admiral Dundas—Austria's Co-operation with the Western Powers, a Delusion—Schamyl and his Efforte—Blunders of the Allies—Attitude of Persia— Dost Mahomed—Struggle between the English Govern-ment and the Moneyed Interests—The Austrian and Prus-rian Definition of a Carus Belli against Russia—Turkish Impatience at the Dilatoriness of the Allies—The Treaty between the United States and Japan.

There is not much doubt but that the allied fleets are hammering away at Sebastopol, and old Charley Napier

has commenced work by destroying a fort at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. From all accounts Napier has been to work cautiously and cunningly. In the first place he has taken care that no Russian ship of any description shall escape from the Baltic, whereby he has prevented the eastern coast of Scotland and the northeastern coast of England from being ravaged by Russian war ships. Ho has next completely blocked up every Russian ship of-war in its winter quarters, and he has now commenced destroying the forts in the gulf. The general impression destroying the forts in the guil. The general impression appears to be, that Cronstadt and Sebastopol will be dastroyed by piecemeal. All persons now believe that Dandas, the Black Sea Admiral, acted with mistaken leniency in sparing Odessa, for the Czar declares he gained victory. Dundas, however, obeyed instructions by acting humanely, and there is reason to believe that orders

a victory. Dundas, however, obeyed instructions by acting humanely, and there is reason to believe that orders to observe more severity have been sent out to him.

There have been statements that an English sixteen gun steamer, the Tiger, got aground at Oleasa, and was captured by the Russians, but the extraordinary contradictory telegraphic announcements of the event, and the improbable circumstances stated with respect to it, had caused doubts as to the fact. The continental telegraph is a nuisance, owing to the false and blundering news it transmits, attributable, it is believed, to the roguery of the Russian and Austrian governments.

Up to this period there is no sign of any of the Northern Powers joining the Western ones. The latter have been disgracefully bambooaled in this matter. Two weeks ago the French Emperor solemely announced that Austria doggedly refuses to pronounce, and sticks to her mysterious and worst of all agutralities, an armed neutrality.

Encouragement is now about to be given to Schamyl, the Circarsian chief, to resist Russia, but it is feared that it is too late. That renowmed and glorious chieftain is now old and worn out by his sublime resistance to the great enemy of the world's peace. Had Eng'and and France lent him a friendly hand years ago, it might have prevented the Czar's insolent attempt on Turkey; but those powers looked on indifferently on Schamyl's herois struggles for liberty, until their own interests were immediately concerned.

Omer Pacha is almost broken hearted on the Danube, at the dilatoriness of the Western allies. For months the Western Powers have been engaged in transporting a few thou and troops about 3,600 miles, with all the boasted and wonderful appliances of steam. No wonder that many have whispered treachery and lukewarmness on the part of the Western Powers. There cannot be a doubt but that the delay has been caused by the British Ministers, and particularly by Aberdeen, their chief, heping against hope, that the Czar would give in and that war would be

There has been a great battle between the English overnment and the moneyed interests. The latter have There has been a great cattle octween the English government and the moneyed interests. The latter have just been defeated in Parliament, but it is a question whether they will not ultimately win. The government wants money to carry on the war, and believing that the war will not last long—are in hopes that it will not—it seeks to raise the money needed by issuing Exchequer bonds. The moneyed interests say that the war funds ought to be raised by means of a loan. By a loan, those interests would, no doubt, fill their coffers with profit, for they would depress the funds and raise the loan on their own terms. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exhequer, knows this, and he is seeking to make a better bargain for the government. If, however, the war lasts have be will be the livered by obliged to respect to a loan.

their own terms. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, knows this, and he is seeking to make a better bergain for the government. If, however, the war lasts long, he will, it is believed, be obliged to resort to a loan. The less of the Tiger steamer is confirmed to-day. She was burnt by the Russians, and the arew taken prisoners. Mrs. Howard, who was for many years the chère amie of the Emperor of France, during the time he lived in the back streets in London and up to the period of his marriage, has just been married to an Englishman. The Emperor of France made her rich, and a Countess. Every one thought that the passage of the Pruth by the Russians would be a cause belli. Austria and Prusia say now that there will be no casus belli until Russia passes the Balkaus or incorporates the Principalities. The Turks at Constantinople are impatient at the inaction of the alied armies at Scutari. Near Constantine ple some European soldiers have been lith-treated, and even murdered. Incendiary fires have happened in that capital, which always presage calamity. The Turkish feast of the Ramazan approaches, at which Mahomedan fanaticism is its the ascendant. The French and English troops had better be moving.

The English funds fell yesterday in consequence of the clay in pronouncing against Russia, by Austria and Prussia, and the bad news from Persia and India.

Telegraphic news has just been received from the East, stating that America has succeeded at Japan.

The Cuban Question.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, writing on May 17th, says:—It appears that Cuba is, as I yesterday conjectured, the destination of the squadron that is to be formed at Cadiz, and which will comprise nearly all the vessels of war at present in or near to Spanish ports. It will not sail until July, and some of the ships will serve as transports for the 6,000 men of the land army intended for the West Indies. A small portion of these troops will go in June, in two post office steamers, whose departure is fixed for the 1st and 12th of that month. One of the Secretaries of the Spanish embassy at Washington is daily expected here with The Cuban Question month. One of the Secretaries of the Spanish em-bassy at Washington is daily expected here with despatches, doubtless relative to the Hack Warrior

The Madrid Gazette angrily contradicts a report that obtained some currency a fortnight ago, and which was mentioned by the Madrid correspondent of a London newspaper, to whom the Spanish journal very discourteously gives the lie. I think I mentioned the rumer at the time, but as the London Times is supposed not to reach Madrid, no reference is made to it. The report was to the effect that secret instructions had been sent to the Captain-General of Caba not to carry out the decree relating to the registration of slaves, because it would clash with the interests of certain influential persons here. The persons referred to, but who The Madrid Gazette angrily contradicts a report relating to the registration of slaves, because it would chash with the interests of certain influential persons here. The persons referred to, but who have not yet been named in print, were Queen Christina and her husband, among whose multitarious speculations the transport of "cargoes of cony" from the African coast to that of Cuba is well known to have figured. The rumor with respect to the decree was very possibly unfounded, like many of the remore daily circulated here, and many of which are worth repeating only, because they indicate the public opinion of certain persons, and of what they are capable of doing. It is to be hoped that this one is destitute of foundations, (since the registration of slaves is the part of the decree which tends directly to abolish the traffic in them.) but neither in this nor in any other case where the interests or reputation of its masters are concerned can the assertions of the Spanish government Gazette be allowed to have the slightest weight.

A correspondent of the London Chroni le, writing from Madrid on the 17th May, says:—The Gazette declares that there is no foundation for the report alluded to in my letter of the 1st instant, which reached me through a very good source, of secret orders having been sent out to General Pezuela not to carry into effect that part of the recent decree issued here respecting Cuba, which directs a registry of slaves to be drawn up; and it adds that clear and decided orders had been sent to him to execute the royal decrees punctually, in all their parts, taking for that effect such dispositions as his zeal may suggest, and which the public convenience may render opportune.

A Cadiz paper states that most of the vessels of war now in the ports of the Peninsula will assemble at Cadiz in the month of June, and will leave during that month for Havana; and that some of them—as the Soberano lipe-of-battle ship and Luisa Fernanda.

corvette—will take out troops, as will also the government mail steamer Isabel la Catolica, which will leave for Cuba on the 1st of June, and the Conde de Rigla, which will leave on the 12th. Most of the vessels of the Meditarranean division, together with two corvettes lately arrived from the Rio de la Plata, and some transport ships and steamers, have been ordered to Cadiz. The troops to be sent out will amount, as before mentioned, to 6,000 men.

The Dominican Republic and the Abolition lsts-Another Letter from Gen. Carneau.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The Evening Past persists in grossly misrepresenting the Dominican people, and even goes so far in its spirit of Haytien partisanship as to assert that I admit the material positions of its statement. I branded that article as "so malicious and contemptibly false that it could not possibly be written by a gentleman;" and if that is what the editor of the Post calls an admission of its truth, he is welcome to all the benefits.

The Post has no authority for its assertions, and I most emphatically deny, so far as I am concerned, all knowledge, share or belief in any "administration intrigue" or movement for the acquisition of Dominica.

I do not desire the annexation of the Dominican republic, but its recognition as an act of policy and justice. It has a right to expect from us such acknowledgment, intercourse and appreciation as will secure that promising young State its proper place

in the American system.

It is the duty of the United States government to

It is the duty of the United States government to carefully promote our commerce with all the republican States on this continent.

Our ships are in a position to do their carrying trade, and our manufacturers and provision growers to supply nearly all the requirements of their people. It is our interest to cherish the power, production and general welfare of all these American States, for their wealth and strength contribute to our own. It is so much added to the aggregate of American force, in opposition to the present and future pretensions of European dictation. This is the principle of the American system, or it has none. In accordance with that principle, I have been arging upon my friends the propriety of giving to the Dominican republic the encouragement of a friendly recognition, as long and as steadily as the Post has opposed it in the service of the black Emperor Faustin Soulougue.

tion, as long and as steadily as the Post has opposed it in the service of the black Emperor Faustin Soulouque.

The only plan I have ever heard of, or advocated, in speaking with Mr. Calhoun, or any successor of his in office, was, to strengthen our friendly relations with all the Spanish American States, and to establish them where they did not exist, as in the case of Dominica. It was only on this principle of American policy the recognition of Dominica was discussed with Senators Rosh, Donglas, Mason, James, and many other distinguished members of both houses of Congress, in my conversations with them; and those gentlemen should be as good authority with an enlightened people as the allies of Faustin.

"We infer," says the Post, coming at last to the real question, "that it is the intention of the Dominican party to claim that Dominica and Hayti are under the control of different races, and that it is the interest of the whites for which they are so much concerned."

This is precisely the issue—they are different races.—Dominica is Castilian in language and manners, with a democratic constitution; and, I repeat, a white government. I defy the Post to name one man, either in the Cabinet, Congress, or the convention that has just adjourned, who has one drop of African blood in his veins. Hayt is an intolerant, irresponsible, stubborn negro despotism, without a language, though their tongue assimilates to the French.

They are governed throughout by men of negro

irresponsible, stubborn negro despotism, without a language, though their tongne assimilates to the French.

They are governed throughout by men of negro blood and negro ideas. In their wars, they are as merciless enemies to quadroons as to whites, for they audaciously proclaim their intention to wholly annihilate the white and mixed race on the island. This creed of extermination is the leading point in those "rights of Hayti," which the Post's editorials maintain in terms so remarkably like the official bulletins of Soulouque.

The Dominican people, on the contrary, are brave, orderly, and progressive. That they are not "without character and courage," is proved by the manner in which they have sustained themselves since the establishment of their independent government in 1844. They have been victorious in every battle with the Haytiens, and always against great odds. At the battle of Las Carreras, Faustin had five thousand men, Santana less than six hundred; yet the Dominicans had the "character and courage" to put him to flight, with the loss of several pieces of artillery. His retreat across the frontier was characteristic of Haytien warfare; it was marked in blood and ashes, by the destruction of property and the cruel slaughter of women and children.

Haytien emissaries came among the colored Dominicans last winter while I was in the country, to incite them to rise and murder the whites in the interior districts. They were told that the Americans were coming to make slaves of them—in the style of the Post phillippica about the "extension of slavery;" but the Dominican blacks were not ignorant enough to believe these monstrous absurdities. Their prudence does not excuse, and should put to shame, an American journal in continually presenting the case in a shape to alarm and excite the blacks into insurrection, while it defends the "rights of Hayti" to make a general destruction of the white race.

The editor of the Post may not intend to advo-cate a grand universal murder of the whites in the Spanish portion of the island; he probably would not desire the burning alive of whole families, mere-ly because they were white; but he must have learned, in his intercourse with the negro officials, that this is the Haytien mode; yet he censures Pre-sident Fillmore for wishing to prevent this horrid catastrophe.

adapted the catastrophe.

The colored population outnumbers the whites in Dominica—as it does in some of our Southern States—but it is peaceable, contented, and obedient to the laws, which—as in Massachusetts and New York—give them citizenship, and votes, under property qualification.

qualification.

I not only "pretend to believe," but positively assert, there is no African tinge in that brave soldier and patriotic stateman, President Santana. Don Benigno de Rojas, the President of the Dominican Senate, was educated in Louisiana, and Senator Benjamin, of that State, can answer whether he did not look upon that accomplished gentleman as a "full-blooded white man." The American Consul, or commercial agent, at Santo Dominica City, may "full-blooded white man." The American Consul, or commercial agent, at Santo Domingo City, may inform the Post whether he considers his father-in-law, the dignified Don Domingo de la Rocha, a white man. He is the minister said to be now in charge of the government, while Santana heads the army. Baez was a quadroon, but he owed his short-lived elevation to European intrigues, which are always at work in the Antilles to elevate the African, and barrass and subdue the white race. He attempted, with their aid, to fraternise with Hayti, and was banished from the country in consequence.

The editor of the Post probably met some of the Baez party last winter, in the select circles of the negro noblity, during his visit to the Haytien court, and obtained from them some of his extraordinary information in regard to Dominica; for example—"that there are not two hundred and fifty whites, all told, sailors and diplomats included," in the republic.

public.

The editor of the Post informs his readers that he The editor of the Post informs his readers that he knew nothing about me six menths ago. This is very natural, considering the difference in our tastes and associations; but there is no occasion for the rancorous violence he exhibits because I prefer the free government and intelligent white society of Deminica to the attractions of his Haytien circle. Neither had I ever heard of him until he made his congenial visit to Hayti; but I did not thereupon write home slanderous attacks upon his position and motiver, or offer dastardly insults to his family. Men do not engage in work like this. My only business with him—through the press—is to expose those misrepresentations which are calculated to lend to the wholesale murder of the white race in the island of Santo Domingo.

WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU.

Acquittal of Montague in Virginia.—Telegraphic despatches from Petersburg yesterday, announced that the jury in the case of Montague, charged with the murder of Gardiner Thompson, returned into court on Tuesday morning, after a night's deliberation, with a verdict of "not guilty." This result has created general surprise amongst our citizens, who, as in the case of Ward, have had a distant view of the testimony and the arguments in the case. After the testimony of Sharp, all were prepared for a verdict of murder in the second degree; but, admitting the truth of that eleventh hour testimony, we did not anticipate a verdict of justifiable homicide—for that is the result of the verdict. On the former trial he was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and the sentence of death was pronounced upon him. By mere chance he was granted a new trial, and now he is declared to have committed no offence! Truly, his fate presents a remarkable case.—Richmond Enquirer, June 7.

That Sister of Col. Suttle.—The Baltimore Patriot says of the statement made in the Woman's Rights' Convention, by a woman speaker, that she is the sister of Col. Suttle, and that he was born in New Hampshire:—"We have full authority for saying it is not true. Col. Suttle is a native of Virginia, and was born in Stafford county, and he has never been married. So the whole story is a fabrication. This we state on the authority of a gentleman from Virginia, who is an intimate personal acquaintance of Col. Suttle." The woman was probably insane.

Reciprocal Trade With Canada.

Under this head the Chicago Democratic Press, of 27th uit., has an extended article, in which the free mavigation of the St. Lawrence, so much repudiated as worthless to us by the press, is strongly advocated as the most important feature in the proposed reciprocal arrangement. The Press takes it for granted "that no basis of agreement would be accepted by us, or that the other side would be likely to offer us any, that does not include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence." This is, in fact, the great desideratum with us, and so great and manifold are the advantages we should reap from it, that no reasonable effort should be spared that holds out the least prospect of securing its attainment. The Press alludes in eloquent terms to the geographical features, vast resources, and two great natural outlets of the lake regions—the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi—and then proceeds as follows:—

Here, then, are the elements of empire of art, of wealth, of civilization, to an extent far beyond what any other portion of the world, old or new, can produce upon an equal area of its surface. And does any one doubt but that in due time the developement of all these will be effected? But the teeming millions that shall in the time to come inhabit around these hospitable coasts, like those who are dwellers upon them now, will cultivate commerce with no less assiduity than they will the time to come inhabit around these hospitable coasts, like those who are dwellers upon them now, will cultivate commerce with no less assiduity than they will the time to come inhabit around these hospitable coasts, like those who are dwellers upon them now, will cultivate commerce with no less assiduity than they will the time to come inhabit around in the end of the sea outhward the heat of the sun would spoil the products taken the mispheres. One alone would not be safficient—for had it been northward it would not have been available in winter, and had it been southward the heat of the sun would spoil the p

temperature of the climate through which our commodities pass is best adapted to their preservation. Is there not evidence of deep and beneficent design in all these things?

The fact, however, that one of these outlets lies through a country not yet withit the confederacy of States, has thwarted to some extent this manifest pravidential arrangement. And although the scope of our argument leads us to consider the wants of coming gene rations rather than those of the present time, still we experience in some degree the evils resulting from a subversion of an order of nature. Freedom of access to the ocean, through the St. Lawrence, is of more immediate importance to the States which lie within the basin of the lakes, and, in fact, to several which lie beyond upon the Missinsippi and Ohio rivers, than any other one matter connected with their material prosperity.

The trade between the British North American colonies and the United States is increasing enormously, as will be seen by the following comparative statement of the imports and exports, the materials of which are supplied by the State of Maine: Statement of the imports and Exports and Remore North Marine Statement of the imports and exports, the materials of which are supplied by the State of Maine: Statement of the imports and exports, the materials of which are supplied by the State of Maine: Statement of the imports and exports, the materials of which are supplied by the State of Maine: Statement of the imports and exports, the materials of \$1.00.00 at 119.014 1840... \$2.70.40.014 415.000 3.119.014 1840... \$2.70.4014 415.000 3.119.014 1840... \$2.70.4014 415.000 3.119.014 1840... \$2.70.4014 1840...

1849 5,932,107 1852 10,600,016 1853 13,140,942 2,826,880 6,110,290 7,550,604 8,758,985 16,619,316 20,691,246

Mrs. Robinson the Murderess was not Miss Wood.

Mrs. Robinson the Murderess was not Mrss Wood.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OURBEC OBSERVER.
Having seen an article in the Troy Daily Whig of the 25th of May, relative to the trial of Hearietta Robinson, wherein it is stated:—
It may not be improper to say that the current belief is—not to use a stronger term—that Mrs. Robinson, the prisoner, formerly (some twenty years ago) resided in this city as a pupil at the seminary, that her mailen name was Wood, that her family was one of wealth, standing, and respectability, and resided somewhere near Quebec; that while here she moved in the best social circles of our city, as did three sisters, who also attended the seminary at different times; that she subsequently married an army officer, in Canada, who diet; that she then married a surgeon in the army, in the provinces, from whom she separated, and that she is now here the veiled prisoner at the bar:

—Being a member of the only family residing in or near Quebec of the name answering to the above description, I feel myself impelled to deny that this Henrietta Robinson is in any way whatever connected with my family. I had four sisters pupils at Mrs. Willard's Troy Seminary, all of whom are now residing in Great Britain. One of them married an officer of the British army, in Canada, and after his death married in Quebec Doctor Mackintosh, of the Royal Artillery, with whom she is now living at Assynt House, Eyvanton, Rosshire, Sectiand.

QUEBEC, June 3, 1854.

Theatricals and Exhibitions.

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Theatricals and Exhibitions.

Broadway Theatric—The grandromantic spectacle of "Paustus," which has been produced with beautiful scenic and mechanical effects, is again announced for this evening. Messrs. Conway, Pope, Whiting, Davidge, Madame Ponisi and other leading performers will fill the principal parts. Previous to the above mentioned spectacle, the admired farce of "Diamond Cut Diamond" will be presented.

Bowkey Theatre.—The benefit of Mr. Griffith takes place to night, when "Faustus" will again be presented. The historical drama of "Robert Emmet" will fellow, Mr. Griffith sustaining the character of Robert Emmet. A musical, historical and comical piece called "Griffith's Dream," will conclude the amusements of the evening. The names of nearly all the artists of this theatre appear in the pregramme.

Neurols Garden, This place of amusements is

all the artists of this theatre appear in the programme.

Niblo's Garden.—This place of amusement is every night visited by large audiences, and the performances of the Ravel company always afford the greatest pleasure and delight. The grand ballet of Bella la Paquerette," with Francois, Antoine and Jerome Ravel, Leon Javelli, Paul Brillant and M'lle Yrca Mathias in the leading characters, will be presented this evening. The "Red Gnome and White Warrior" will conclude the entertainments.

Warrior" will conclude the entertainments.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—In consequence of several applications made to the proprietor of this establishment, the Irish drama of "Eva, the Irish Princess," will be revived this evening. Mr. J. J. Prior appears as Cathullen, and Mrs. Prior as Eva. The orchestra will play several national airs during the evening, and the amusements will terminate with the extravaganza of the "Fairy Light Guard."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The benefit of Mr. Moore, the assistant treasurer, takes place this evening, when two excellent comedies will be presented for the amusement of his friends and patrons. The first piece will be the "Scholar," Mr. Wallack sustaining his great character of Erasmus Bookworm. The orchastra will perform a variety of polkas, waitzes, &c., and all will close with the drama of "Don Caesar de Bazan."

"Don Casar de Bazan."

American Museum.—The amusing sketch of the "Fairy Light Guard," and the farce of "Domestic Economy," will be the features of the afternoon; those of the evening will be the "Fairy Light Guard," and the farce of the "Double-Bedded Room." The various curiosities with which the Museum abounds can also be seen by the visiters.

Curistry's Minstrikes will give a fine entertainment this evening, consisting of negro melodies, instrumental pieces and dancing; also the burlesque concert a la Jullien. His band seems determined to keep to the simple negro delineations.

Wood's Minstrikes.—A variety of melodies, the concert a la Jullien, and the operatic burletta of

concert a Julilen, and the operatic barletta of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are announced for the amusements of this evening. Other novelties are in

preparation.
BUCHLEY'S SERENADERS.—Great success has atthis establishment. The opera of "Sonnambula," with instrumental performances, is announced for this evening. Another opera will shortly be produced.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Bupreme Court—Special Term.

Before Ion. Judge Clerke.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

JUNE S.—Jonathan Lemmon ads. the People, at the Relation of Louis Napoleon.—It will be recoilected that in the year 1862 Lemmon and his wife were passing through this State, on their way from Virginia to Texas, with eight slaves, when the latter were brought before the late Judge Paine, of the Superior Court, on habeas corpus, and their discharge demanded by the friends of abolitionism. Judge Paine, in accordance with the laws of this State—which declare that when a master voluntarily brings a stave into the State of New York the latter is entitled to his freedom—granted the application, and the manumitted slaves stated for Canada. There is an appeal from the decision of the late Judge now penoing before this Court, and a motion was made this morning to compel the appellant to give security for costs. Judge Clerke granted the application, declaring that the appelant should give the security.

Common Pleas.

Common Picas.

Before Judge Woodraff.

JUNE S.—The People vs. William Woodlock—in this case, tried last term, and at the time reported in the Hirlain, the jury, it will be remembered, rendered a verient for the plaintiff for \$50, provided such aum was given to Mrs. Walsh, or, if it could not be given to her, then the verdiet should be for the defendant. The action was brought on a bond to secure the good behaviors of Walsh to his wife, Woodlock being the security in the said bend.

said b nd.

The derendant now moved for judgment, and was opposed by the counsel on the other side, who claimed judgment for \$90 with costs. The motion was denied by the Judge, who set aside the vertiet and granted a new trial, with \$10 costs, to abide the result of such new trial.

United States Circuit Court.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Juage Betts.

June 8.—Previous to resuming the great and severely contested India rubber case, the following prisoners were put forward to plead:—
The United States against Alfred Hall and four others.—
The prisoners are indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt on the high seas. They all pleaded not guilty.

The United States against Harvey Drake, James Todd, and William Monnis.—For larceny on the high seas. Pleaded not guilty.
The United States against J. W. Grand and five others.—An attempt to make a revolt. Pleaded not guilty.
The United States against Charles Hamilton.—For an assault with a dangerous weapon. Pleaded not guilty.
The United States against Adolphus Doll.—For stealing a letter from the Post Office.—Pleaded not guilty.
The accused were remanded for trial.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. DANA .- A man known as THE ASSAULT ON MR. DANA.—A man known as william Oxford, alias Sullivan, alias George W. Huxford, was brought before the Police Court about 2 o'clock this afternoon, charged with assaulting Richard H. Dana, Esq., as has previously been stated, but the examination was postponed until Tuestay next, and in default of ball in \$600, the accused was committed to jall.—Boston Journal, June 7.

Municipal Affairs. The Board held the fourth meeting of the June

sessions last evening.
Abram Wakeman, Esq., President pro tem., in the

chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and

Approved.

PAPERS REFERRED.

Several petitions for relief from taxation, and for the construction of sewers, &c., were received and referred; the resolution of the Councilmen respecting the Barclay street ferry.

The report of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies for the month of May was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

Supplies for the month of May was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

ADOPTED.

Report of committee, in favor of the report of the Councilmen in relation to the bill for fire caps furnished the police; for apportionment of sewer in Gansevoort street, from Hudson river to Fourth street; in favor of placing gas lamps in front of the school house corner of Stanton and Sheriff streets, Fifth street and Ninth street, in the Eleventh ward; concurring with Councilmen to enclose vacant lot between Market and Pike streets in Division street; concurring to fill sunken lots between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets and Broadway and Seventh avenue.

AN EJECTION SERVED ON THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The following resolution was offered by the Alderman of the Twenty-first ward:—
Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board notify the Superfor Court that said Court cannot have leave to occupy the chambers of the Board of Aldermen after the expiration of this month, as a place for the holding of said Superior Court. Adopted.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND LAMPS.
The Alderman of the Eighth ward offered the following.

lowing:—
Whereas, There are in the Department of Streets and Lamps many persons acting under appointments which were made and continued in violation

Whereas, There are in the Department of Streets and Lamps many persons acting under appointments which were made and continued in violation of the 20th section of the charter, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, instructed to pay no more salaries to any persons acting under suen appointments. Ordered to lay on the table.

STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in answer to a resolution of this Board inquiring why the contracts for cleaning the streets have not been completed, says: "I have the bonor to state that an injunction was issued from the Supreme Court enjoining me from making a portion of the contracts. Since that time, the bidders in some of the other districts have refused to accept. I have not fied the next lowest hidders, and shall close it up and send them to the Board as soon as the action of the Court will allow me." Referred to Committee on Streets. The following resolution was offered by, the Alderman of the Fifth ward:—

Resolved, That the actual widening of Duane street, from Hudson street to Broadway, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, take place on the 1st day of May, 1855, and the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, directed to give the usual notice to the property owners on the line of said improvement to that effect. Adopted.

A communication from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was received, in answer to the inquiry as to the number of inspectors employed to assist the Suprintendent of Public Buildings. He states there are two employed in that capacity; that there are in this city twenty-one station houses, one handred and fifteen engine, hose and truck houses, exclusive of seven bell towers, which are constantly requiring repaire. Besides these, there is a whole hecatemb of court houses, public offices, &c. &c., with thirteen markets, and that there are in course of erection by contract seven new buildings.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

A communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, presenting an abstract

and of contracts awarded in the month of May.

OFFICAL NOTHICATION OF STREET CLEANING.

The Alderman of the Third ward offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief of Police direct the captains of the various wards, through the men under their respective commands, to report every morning to the said Chief of Police what streets have been cleaned, and what streets have not been cleaned, and the condition of such streets, throughout the city.

EXTENSION OF THE BOWERY TO FRANKLIN SQUARE EXTENSION OF THE BOWERY TO FRANKLIN SQUARS.
Alderman DRAKE offered a resolution that all proceedings in the matter of extending the Bowery to Franklin square be suspended until the further action of the Common Connell. Adopted.
The Board adjourned to this (Friday,) evening, at 5 o'clock.

Washing and Bathing for the Million.

Washing and Bathing for the Million.

SECOND YEAR.

The People's Washing and Bathing Association held its at nual meeting at No. 30 Broad street, at noon of Treeday, June 6, Abraham Bell in the chair, Richard Warren Scretary. The annual report was presented by the latter, discussed, accepted, and ordered to be printed, with a request that all our city journals that would do so for the public's sake, and on account of its intrinsic interest, be requested to lay it before their readers. The following is an abstract of that

REPORT.

nterest paid on loan.....

Total. \$7,650
The receipts for the year, from the establishment, were \$7,010 72.
The following is a comparative statement of the two

The following is a comparative statement of the two years' operations:—
YEAR 1862-3.

Quarters. Washers. And. Quarters. Washers. And.
First. 1,778 \$249 01 First. 2,632 \$477 33
Second. 2,509 395 60 \$econd. 2,605 \$45 59
Third. 3,237 \$43 80 Third. 2,699 477 36
Fourth. 2,684 477 36 Fourth. 2,614 \$446 96 Total...10,419 \$1,858 66 Total...10,033 \$1,526 36 Gain..... 381 332 30 Year 18t2-3. 664 vapor, 25 cents.
17,751—16 cent baths.
29,691— 5 cent baths.
32,299— 3 cent baths.

Total. 80,375
Year 1853-4 200 men's, 10c. 1,908 women's, 10c. 38,808 men's, 5c. 6,354 women's, 5c. 27,145 boys', 3c. 2,961 girls', 3c.

Gain in Bathing Dept. . 9,474 persons

*Raised to 6 cents since April 1.

By the treasurer's account, it appears that there has been borrowed during the year the sum of \$1,625, besides which, there are debts now due about \$400.

The association owes, therefore, at the present time \$2,000, besides the \$12,500 on bond and mortgage. More than one thousand dollars have been paid for articles properly to be charged to the building account. A washing machine, a wringer, and a mangle have been introduced; the pipes for filling the bath tubs have been charged, and some bath rooms have now, in addition, the shower bath.

The city charges \$863.65 for water, and \$271.53 for tax; and notwithstanding all the former movements of its councils in behalf of cheep bathing for the people, it in no way benefits this entablishment.

Stock has been issued to the amount of \$28,000. There has been more family washing during the year than leveloper. The highest testimonials of the maculaness and economy of the institution are furnished to the superintendent.

More than \$24,000 pieces have been washed in one year, at an expense of about three mills—not one-third of a cent each.

I do not see how the expenses of maintaining the establishment can be materially lessened. Without more support, in some mode, either by new stock subscription so that the lean can be paid off, or by domation of water, it is evident that the house will have to be closed, unless the increase of attendance shall continue, for, although they who embarked in the enterprise did it not for pecuniary profit, yet it cannot be expected of them to carry on the business, expending every year more than is received.

niary profit, yet it cannot be expected of them to carry on the business, expending every year more than is received.

After full and free discussion, it was unanimously Voted, That, in order to relieve the association from its present embarrassments, and enable it to sustain its operations and increase its usefulness, an appeal be made to the liberal and philanthropic citizens of New York to take up \$16,000 more of its yet unissued stock, thereby providing means for paying off as well its mortgage as its ioating debt, and placing it in a position of pecuniary ease and independence.

Voted, That the Secretary and Treasurer be authorized to adopt the measures necessary to give effect to the above vote.

Voted, That the Secretary be requested to invite the directors of the various industrial schools in cur city to treat their pupils to a free bath at the People's Washing and Bathing House, at such times and under such regulations as the Superintendent may think proper.

Voted, That Mr. E. Burckle be a committee to examine the vouchers and audit the secounts of the Treasurer.

The following officers were chosen for the year ensure.

Robert B. Minture, President Abraham Bell, Horace

Robert B. Minturn, President; Abraham Bell, Horacce Greeley, A. R. Wetmore, Marcus Spring, John C. Baldwin, Horatio Allen, Simeon Baldwin, Rufus R. Speer, O. P. Woodford, Sam'l J. Beala, Directors; Richard Warren, Secretary and Treasurer. On motion, adjourned without day.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult., an Irishman, named Frank Smith, was convicted in the First District Court of New Orleans, of the murder of his wife in February last. The True Delta says: "This is the first full conviction for murder since the execution of Adams and Lisle for the flugger of the save girl in the rained metalet."

Court of General Sessions.

Before His Honor Recorder Tillou.

June 8.—Burglary in the Third Degree.—James Cryan, a young man, pleaded guity to an indictment charging him with having burglariously entered the store of C. F. Ottigen, and stealing therefrom about \$100 in money. This being the prisoner's first offence, the court gave him the shortest term the law allowed—namely, two years confinement in the State prison.

Forgery in the Fourth Degree.—Mary Murphy, indicted for forgery in the second Geree, in having passed several counterfeit bank bills, by advice of her counsel, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Remanded for judgment.

Burglary in the Third Degree.—Thomas McKenn and

judgment. Burglary is the Third Degree.—Thomas McKeon and Henry Armstrong, two boys, about twelve years of age, pleaded guilty to having burglariously entered the store of Jacob Tenis, and stealing from the premises. By the advice of the District Attorney, these boys withdrew their plea, and will be used by the people against the receivers of the stolen goods, who are now under in dietment.

their plea, and will be used by the people against the receivers of the stolen goods, who are now under in dictment.

Highway Rolbery.—Patrick H. Clark was then placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 12th of May last allured a sallor, named Charles Riket, on beard of a sloop lying at the foot of Oliver street, at pler No. 33 East river, and while there taking forcibly from his possession (using threatenine language at the time) a silver watch, valued at \$5. Officer Doyle testified that, on the complainant informing him of his loss, he went down to the pier where the sloop lay, and lying there in watch for the prisoner, succeeded in arresting him with the watch in his possession, which was immediately identified by the complainant. The jury in this case, after retiring to their room for consultation, and returning in an hour, said they could not agree upon a venilet. The Court then discharged them from any further consideration of the subject.

Ascault with Intent to Kill.—Giovanni Robosconi, an Italian, was then placed at the bar, charged with having stabled Timodhy Dwyer in the left dye with a sharp dirkknife, destroying entirely the use of that organ. The jury in this case rendered a verdict of "guilty of assault with a weapon, with intent to do bodily harm." The prisoner was remanded for seatence.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

Superior Court—Part First.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson and a Jury.

June 8.—James Plunkeit vs. the Manhaitan Gas Company.—This was an action brought against the defend ants for injuries sustained by the plaintiff by the failing of an iron roof, which, it is alleged, the defendants were reclassic and markets the surface of the configuration of the surface of the configuration of the con of an iron roof, which, it is alleged, the defendants were carelessly and negligically putting upon one of their buildings in Eighteenth street, near Tenth avenue, and that the plaintiff was, in consequence, prevented from attending to his ordinary business. Damages were fail at \$2,000. For the defence, there was a general denir of the allegations, and the carelessness and negligane were attributed to the plaintiff. On motion, the complaint was dismissed.

Superior Court-Part Second. Before Hon Judge Bosworth and a Jury.

June 8.—In the matter of William Heam vs. George
Law, President, and the Eighth Avenue Railroad Comp. my, for injuries sustained, (reported in vesteria) 's
HERALD, the jury being unable to agree were discharged.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, June 8-3 P. M. There was rather a dull market at the first box te-day, notwithstanding the steady advance in consols reported by the Arctic. The brokers are always so anxious to learn by every arrival from Europe the price of consols, that one would think the movement of the stock market here depended entirely upon an advance or decline in the British fonds; but latterly that influence appears to have been greatly reduced. At the stock Erchange to day the tendency of prices was downward, from the opening to the close Canton Company fell off 15 per cent; Cumberland, 35; New York Central Bailroad, 35; Eric Railroad, 35; Reading Railroad, 1/2: Hudson River Railroad, 1/4; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 14. Mining stocks have for some days past been much neglected. The sales made have been at lower prices, and it has been almost impossible to find a market at any price for most of those on the list. The market has been fairly flooded with stocks of this class, and nearly every speculator has on hand large lots of scrip, which is almost daily depreciating. Ther are a few, very few exceptions, and those are seldemoffered at price, calculated to attract outsiders. Of the large fancies, Cumberland and Nicaragua are in the most active demand, and appear to be well held. Both companie will soon declare a dividend of four to five per cent each, out of the net earnings. The bears will not, of course, believe this, and they will say that the capital in each case will have been increased to the full extent of the payment. We are, however, assured by parties entitled to the highest confidence, that both the Nicaragua and Cumberland companies have already in hand sufficient funds to pay the dividends named, and that it will be divided among the stockholders at an early day. Accom-panying the declaration of the dividend will be a report, setting forth in a clear, concise manner, the operations and financial condition of each company. We have seen in our time, coal companies, as much depressed and abused as the Comberland, advance from fifty and sixty to one hundred and sixty per cent, during which the bears were as strong and as decided in their assertions that it was utterly worthless, as they are now in relation to Cumberland. The result in the present case is likely to be the same, and it is only a matter of time. All coal companies doing a large business, under proper manage ment, cannot help making a great deal of money. There never was a time in the whole history of coal mining in this country, when the raw material command-ed more remunerating prices than at the present, and if the business is not profitable now it never will be, The Delaware and Hudson Coal Company has just declared a sem! annual dividend of five per cent, notwi standing the delay in the transportation of coal, caused by the great freshet. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has, for sometime past, paid semi-annual five per cent dividends, and immense private fortunes have been made in the production of coal. The Cumberland region is uncommonly rich in deposits of the best qualities of bituminous coal, the consumption of which is increasing so rapidly that existing facilities for furnishing it are inadequate to the demand. Prices have, therefore, advanced. and there is now a profit on every ton of coal brought to tide water. The only thing now required is to bring down enough to make the capital employed productive. This is in a fair way of being accomplished by the Cumberland Company. As regards the other coal companies

in that district, very little of a favorable character can be said at present. Most of them are engaged in mining, but on a small scale; and, as a matter of course, do not more than pay for the labor employed. A few years may bring up some of them to a very prominent position.

After the adjournment of the board the following stocks After the adjournment of the board the following stocks and bonds were sold at auction by Albert H. Nicolay.—\$10,000 Great Western (II) RR 10s. 1st mort. 99
5,000 Peru and Indianapolis RR convertible. 73½
8,000 Lyons (fowa) Central RR 1st mort. 9
5,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland RR 1st mort. 88
1 original share Breckinnings Coal Association. \$5,000
40 theres Astor Fire Isa Co. 100½
50 do do 99½
20 do Firemen's Ins. Co. 174½
100 do 40 do 134
100 do Stayvesant Fire Isa Co. 97
25 do do 0 92 do Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
do do do do do Co Fast River Fire Ins. Co.
do Columbia Fire Insurance Co.
do do do do do Chatham Bank.
do do do do do Chatham Bank.
do Ocean Bank.
do Ocean Bank.
do Ocean Bank.
do Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
do American Canele Co.
do Ercoleyile Lead Co.
do Ercoleyile Lad Co.
do Ercoleyile Lad Co.
do Excelsior White Zinc Co. pr share of \$5
do do do do 900 do do do 15 On account of a purchaser at the sale of the 25th ulf who has not paid up for them in full—\$10,000 Lyens, lows, Central RR 1st mortgage... 12

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of stocks and

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of stocks and bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, at half past twolve o'clock.

An injunction was granted this morning by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, against the Parker Vein Coal Company, restraining them from transferring stock until further orders of said court. The ground for obtaining the injunction was, that the company, having authority to issue thirty thousand shares of stock only, had issued forty thousand. The annual election of directions takes along to morrow at Cumberland. At the stock tors takes place to murrow at Cumberland. At the stock board this morning the stock was not called. The reso

beard this morrough the sected was not called. The resolution to pass it over was adopted by a large vote.

The receivers of the Cochituate Bank, Boston, have given notice that they will be in session at the Webster Bank, in that city, every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., until the lat of August next, to receive proofs of claims and issue certificates therefor.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at

the port of New York, this day—Jone 8—were \$49,219
76; the payments amounted to \$39,302 84—leaving a balance on hand of \$8,800,608 65.

Counterfeit one dollar notes of the Bank of the People, Lowville, New York, are in circulation. The engraving is so bad that no one at all in the habit of hand-ling money is in danger of being deceived by this issue. They may be at once detected by observing the engray.

er's imprint on the bottom of the note, "Rawdon Wright & Hatch, New York." The capital Y in New York is nearly double the size of the N, while the find k is a capital instead of a small letter.

The arrivals of lumber at Albany by canal, during the week ending June 7, 1854, in each of the past five years.

The receipts from the opening of navigat 7th of June, in the years named, were as follow Boards and Shingles, Timber, | Book | Continue | Co

It should be recollected that the canal opened this season some ten days later than last year, and owing to the severity of the weather and the anbsequent foods but little was done until three days after the formal opening. On comparing figures this season with last year, we find that the receipts of boards and scantling during the month of May last year reached 50,225,857 feet, and the same month this season only 40,179,143, thus showing a falling off in the receipts of 19,046,714 feet. There is not a surplus of lumber to come forward, and those who have looked for it will be mistaken. It was currently reported a week ago that at some points along the Genesee Valley Canal there was not a sufficient amount on the banks to load beats for the second time. This we then looked upon as an exaggerated statement; but the receipts for the month of May fully establish the fact that lumber is not so plenty in the country as many in the trade early in the

prenty in the country as many in the trade early in the season imagined.

The following is the statement of the New Orients banks for May, 1854:—

Banks of New Orients.

Barks of New Oncards.

Circulation. Deposits. Other.
Citizens' \$2,972,380 \$1,003,990 \$17,945 \$3,992,815 \$1,088,811 \$1,785,817 \$1,088,891 \$368,249 \$3,212,957 \$1,088,811 \$1,089,990 \$2,012,980 \$190,103 \$4,158,802 \$10,854e, 1,608,905 \$3,271,480 \$190,103 \$4,158,802 \$10,844e, 1,608,905 \$3,271,480 \$10,900,900 \$18,00

Tota) . . .\$8,010,341 \$11,375,804 \$1,301,823 \$20,687,968

Total . . . \$7.995 6 5 16 371 958 3.778 817 4,854,500 32 300 800 As compared with the April report, this shows a derease in specie of \$341,023, in loans of \$1,265,374. exchange of \$93,827, in deposits of \$1,384,498, and in other cash limbilities of \$576,333. On the other hand, there is an increase of circulation of \$27,660, and in other cash assets of \$123,000.

The engineer and superintendent of the Milwaukee

and Mississippi Railroad, furnishes the following statement of the receipts of the company for the first five months of the present and past year :-

Zotal........\$50,687 74 Total......\$130,212 03

Stock Exchange. Tirusaay, June 8, 1854.
20 N Y Central RR. 1023,
50 do. 1023,
45 do. 1024,
25 do. 500 1023,
50 Panama RR, 510 188 \$2000 Kentucky 6s.s3 107

100 do....530 100 do....545 100 do....530 100 do....530 100 Gold Hill Mine, b3 560 do.....83 500 do...s3 3%

SECOND BOARD.

2000 Erie Ine Bonds 97 100 Erie RR...b30 68 \(\) 1500 G III C. RR bs. b3 76 45 do... 68 \(\) 45 do... 68 \(\) 200 ds. Nik Tr Cc. bi 3 27 \(\) 27 do... 60 do... 810 68 \(\) 100 do... 510 27 \(\) 200 do... 810 68 \(\) 100 do... 810 68 \(\) 100 do... 810 68 \(\) 100 do... 800 27 \(\) 280 duce mailroad. 48 \(\) 500 Nth. Carolina Cop 1\(\) 13 do... 48 \(\) 10 do... 48 \(\) 13 do... 48 \(\) 10 do... 48 \(\) 13 do... 48 \(\) 10 do... 48 \(\) 10 Comma Cop. 850 27 \(\) 250 Reading RR b30 78 100 Cumb Coal Cos0 35 500 Reading RR b30 78 100 Gard Gold Mine. 23 \(\) 200 do... 830 77 \(\) 10 Erie Raifroad. 68 \(\) 20 NY & NH RR. 90 100 do... 68 \(\) 20 NY & NH RR. 90

CITY TRADE REPORT.

TRUBSDAY, June 8—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Sales were made of 100 bbls. pots, at \$5.75 m

\$6.81 \(\frac{1}{2} \), and 360 bbls; pearls, at \$5.50 a \$5.56 \(\frac{1}{2} \), per IC.

So \$1 14, and 300 bibls; pearls, at \$5 50 a \$5 50 14, per 10 lbs.

Beradetures.—Flour was dull and lower. The day f transactions included 7,000 bibls; ordinary State, at \$6 62 15; good common to choice do. at \$8 75 a 39; mixed to famey Western, at \$9 12 15 a \$5 9.02 15; and other kind; at proportionate prices. Sales transpired of 800 bibls. Canadian, in bond, at \$8 a \$8 12 15; 1,700 bibls. Southern, chiefly common to good, at \$9 25 a \$0 22 15; 100 bibls. fine tye flour at \$5 57 15 a \$5; with 1,800 bibls, corn meal at \$3 68 15 a \$8 75 for Baltimore; \$8 31 15 a \$8 37 5 for Baltimore; \$8 31 15 a \$8 37 15 for Baltimore; \$8 31 15 a \$8 37 15 for Baltimore; \$8 31 15 a \$8 37 15 for Baltimore; \$8 31 15 a \$1 35 15 for persey per bibl. About 8,500 bus good Canadian white wheat, in bond, realized \$2 15. There were 6,600 bushels rye purchased at \$1 24 a \$1 25. State and Western cats were dull and heavy, at \$60 a \$60 per bushel. Corn was less freely offered and was more valuables. The day's business embraced \$6,000 bushels, at 75 a a 78 c. for unmorebaltable, 79 c. a \$25. for mixed Western, and \$50 a \$60 per bushel.

Firedure.—Eates were very dull, with light ergagements. For grain 456 d. was bilt and 56 in ship's bage demanded. For flour 1s 90, was asked. About 300 to 460 bales compressed cotton were engaged at 3-10d, and 50 backs backn at 17s. 6d. To London, no engagement hence direct was reported. A vessel were engaged to load with teals at Bic, for London, an engaged at \$6. Bene was at \$6. To Australia, elippers were loading at 46c a 50c. To California, rates varied from 45c. to 60c. Cornex.—Deslers were waiting the receipt of private letters by the Nigara, and honce sales were limited, being estimated at something over 400 or 500 bales, at irregular prices, quotations not having been full, established since the news.

COFEC.—The sales included for the day 500 bags Mara-ralbo on private terms.

FEUT.—Sales of 500 baces bounds at 16c, and 1,060 begs lite, for export, on private terms.

FEUT.—Sales of 500 boxes bunch raisi BEEADSTUFFE. - Flour was dull and lower. The day

tine was at about 50c. Other articles in that line were more or less nominal.

Hors.—About 25 bales last year's changed hands, at 25c. a 30c. per lb.

Ons.—There was nothing of moment done in whale of sperm. Eales were reported of 1,150 gallons lard, at 78c., a 50c.; 6,500 gallons linned, at previous prices; and 10d baskets olive, at 54.

Provenors.—Pork was unnitered. The day's operations reached 1,500 bbls., at 513 37 % a 512 43% for mess; and 312 12% a 512 25 for prime, per bbl. Sales have been made of 300 pkgs. culmeats, at former rates; 1,800 pkgs. lard, at 9c. a 9%c. per lb.; and 325 bbls. beef, at 53 a 59 for prime; 510 26 a 512 15 for country mess; and 416. Ca a 515 50 for repacked Chicago do., per bbl. Butter and cheese were unchanged.

With the sum of the sum of the sum of the case were unchanged.